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On PIGRITIA Clem.

BY WM. G. DIETZ, M.D., HAZLETON, PA.

This genus, of which *P. laticapitella* Clem. is the type, is characterized by its author as follows (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., May, 1860, ed. Stainton, p. 135):

Forewings narrow, elongated, pointed and very slightly retuse on the costa before the tip. The subcostal sends to the costa, before the apical third of the wing, a long, thick vein, which arises behind the middle and subdivides into three branches at the tip, the apical being forked, with one of its branches delivered to the tip, and the others to the costa before it. The discoidal cell is much elongated and narrow, and sends to the hinder margin a disco-central branch. The median is three branched at the tip, all of which are short, and the two upper veins arise on a common stalk. Submedian is forked at the base, with the lower branch nearly obsolete. Hind wings narrowly lanceolate, broad at base, with interior angle rounded. The subcostal vein is simple and extended to the tip. Discoidal cell closed by a very faint nervure, giving rise to a simple nervule. Median nervure is three branched, the last two branches from a common base. Head smooth, with decumbent scales, slightly retracted. Forehead broad and rounded; face with the scales spreading out at the base of the tongue, so as to make it nearly equally broad. Eyes oval, nearly vertically placed. Ocelli small. Labial palpi very short, smooth; first and second joints rather thick; terminal joint pointed, slender and as long as the second. No maxillary palpi. Antennæ setaceous, simple in the female, microscopically pubescent in the male, rather more than one-half as long than the forewings; basal joint flattened and expanded into a small eye-cup, with ciliæ in front. Tongue scaled, rather longer than the thorax beneath.

Dr. Clemens further adds: "I have but one male, which is *without labial palpi*, etc." There is scarcely a doubt that he failed to recognize these extremely small, almost rudimentary organs in the male. He also describes the discoidal cell of hind wings closed by a very faint nervure; it is open, except between veins 6 and 7, where it is closed by a faint, oblique vein.

A careful study of the material in my collection has led to the discovery of characters not in keeping with *Pigritia sensu* Clem. Looked upon as a whole, the species present a habitus peculiarly their own, and form a well-defined group of the family *Cecophoridae*, analogous to the *Blastobasidae* of Lord Walsingham, to which, indeed, they would bear a very close relationship, was it not for the very different formations of the labial palpi and the absence of the excision in the antennæ of the male.

CHARACTERS OF THE GROUP.

Head smooth scaled, with closely appressed scales, rarely somewhat roughened. Forehead broad and rounded; face more or less strongly receding below. In some males the scales diverge from the median line below, disclosing a more or less distinct, glabrous fossa, which, in one genus (*Ploiophora*), affords lodgment for the labial palpi of the male in repose. Eyes oval, moderately prominent. Labial palpi very short, inconspicuous or almost rudimentary in the males (except *Ploiophora*); longer and more distinct in the females (except *Dryope* and *Epigritia*). Maxillary palpi obsolete. Tongue long and scaly throughout. Antennæ setiform, about two-thirds the length of fore wings, stronger, finely pubescent and with a line of cilia beneath in the males, simple and smooth in the females, basal joint expanded into an eye-cup, with strongly marked pecten.

Fore wings elongate, lanceolate; costa feebly convex in some, straight or somewhat depressed along the middle third or two-fifths. Cilia over one. All veins present; veins 2 to 5 close together from posterior angle of cell; 4 and 5 stalked or free; vein 2 proceeds to hind margin at an almost right angle to the posterior median; veins 7 and 8 stalked, vein 7 to apex or costa before it, veins 9 and 10 free, generally close together from or near anterior angle of cell, or, more rarely, 9 arises out of 7; vein 11 arises before middle of cell and attains the costa beyond the middle third; vein 1*b* distinctly forked at the base with the lower branch less distinct. Cell long and narrow, closed, truncate behind. Hind wings narrow, lanceolate; costa approximately straight, anal angle strongly rounded, almost lobed; hind margin impressed behind anal angle, then feebly curved to apex. Cilia long. 7 veins, 5 absent, cell open, except between veins 6 and 7, where it is closed by an oblique, delicate vein, nearly opposite to where the posterior median divides into its end branches (veins 3 and 4); vein 6 arises as a pseudoneuron near the base, bisects the cell into two unequal halves, until it reaches the fragmentary transverse vein, when it becomes a true vein and attains the hind margin at some distance from the tip; the anterior median runs close to the costa and attains the latter shortly before the tip.

The moths are generally small sized, rarely expanding more than one-half inch. Predominating colors ochreous to fuscous brown,

with a more or less pronounced silky lustre; metallic tints in some species, absent in others. Male with anal tuft of ochreous, erectile scales; lateral claspers slender, geniculate at base and recurved upward, with slender, finely setulose appendages. The antennal structure has been mentioned before; another secondary sexual character consists in a scale-cushion of the anterior tibia above the inner apical angle. Female with protruding ovipositor. I regret to state that to the best of my knowledge, nothing is known of their primary stages.

The following genera have been recognized:

Veins 4 and 5 of fore wing stalked (Pl. VI, fig. 3a).

Vein 9 free (Pl. VI, fig. 3a).

Palpi of moderate length and distinct in both sexes, terminal joint depressed; second joint of ♂ with sensitive area within; simply rounded in the female (Pl. VI, fig. 2a and 2b).....**Ploiophora.**

Palpi of unequal length in the sexes; very short and rudimentary in the male, distinct, with the terminal joint pointed in the female (Pl. VI, fig. 3c and 3d).....**Pigritia.**

Palpi equal, very small and indistinct in both sexes (Pl. VII, fig. 8a and 8b).
Epigritia.

Vein 9 of fore wing out of 7 (Pl. VII, fig. 10a).....**Pseudopigritia.**

Veins 4 and 5 of fore wing not stalked (Pl. VII, fig. 12a).....**Dryope.**

PLOIOPHORA gen. nov.

Characterized and differentiated from the other genera of the group by the peculiar formation of the labial palpi in the male. Labial palpi moderately long, ascending but scarcely attaining the middle of the front. Male: first joint porrect and nearly as long as the second, latter ascending with an elongate, smooth sensitive area within, outside scaly; third joint minute, depressed, scaly; in repose, the palpi are folded back into a glabrous frontal groove. In activity the palpi are thrown forward and diverge outwardly in such a manner that the inner surface becomes inferior, and the third joint is deflected outward. Female: labial palpi feebly compressed, first joint short, second entirely scaly, third nearly as long as the second, pointed, depressed. Veins 4 and 5 of fore wings stalked, 9 free.

The second joint of the palpi in the male has a certain resemblance to a boat, hence the name. The front of the male has a triangular fossa for the reception of the palpi, scales divergent; smooth scaled and without fossa in the female. Otherwise the genus does not differ from *Pigritia* proper.

Two species are recognized:

Anterior wings less elongate, fascia feebly curved (Pl. VI, fig. 1). **ampla**.

Anterior wings more elongate, fascia strongly curved toward the dorsal margin
(Pl. VI, fig. 2). **fidella**.

P. ampla sp. n. (Pl. VI, fig. 1). Male.—Greyish fuscous; thorax, head and antennal eye-caps greyish luteous, with metallic lustre, antennæ dark fuscous. Palpi pale ochreous, second joint dusted with fuscous above its inner, surface smooth and surrounded by dark brown scales. Anterior wings four times as long as wide; costa nearly straight for three-fourths its length, dusted with dark fuscous scales, more dense along the costa and on the fold, the whole wing has a somewhat brassy reflection. A whitish fascia at one-third the wing length, rectangular to the margins and faced externally by a line of dark fuscous scales; two dark fuscous dots at end of cell and a third one immediately below near the end of the fold, this latter is a trifle nearer the base. Cilia concolorous and like the apical part of wing, dusted with dark fuscous and some scattered white scales. Hind wing grey, fuscous towards the apex. Abdomen above dark fuscous, first two segments more tawny, with a feeble cupreous lustre. Under side: thorax and femora silvery, tinged with fuscous; abdomen anterior and outer side of middle and hind legs brownish fuscous, inside of latter silvery, tinged with ochreous; apex of tarsal joints with a pale annulation; fore wings dark fuscous, hind wings a little paler.

Expanse 12. mm., .48 inch.

Hab.—Hazleton, Pa.

All the specimens before me are males; a female specimen in poor condition I refer with some hesitation to the present species; it has the labial palpi fuscous externally, yellowish fuscous on the inner side; fascia of fore wings indistinct.

P. fidella sp. n. (Pl. VI, fig. 2). Male.—Pale greyish fuscous; head and antennal eye-caps paler, tawny, with scarcely any metallic reflections, antennæ dark fuscous. Labial palpi of male pale yellow, sprinkled with fuscous scales above. Fore wings more elongate, five times as long as wide; costa slightly re-tuse along the middle, dark fuscous; basal space limited at about one-third the wing length by a fascia, strongly curved inwards towards the dorsal margin; a paler space in disk beyond the middle, enclosing two dark fuscous dots at end of cell; apical part of wing and adjoining ciliæ dusted with dark fuscous, with a sprinkling of white scales, cilia greyish fuscous; hind wings greyish fuscous, cilia the same. Abdomen greyish fuscous, with some metallic lustre above. Under side: thorax and femora silvery white; anterior legs and outer side of middle and hind legs fuscous, the latter ochreous-white on inside; tarsal joints obscurely annulate at the apex; wings fuscous.

In the female, head, thorax and antennal eye-caps darker than in the male, with stronger metallic reflections, the labial palpi fuscous, especially towards the apex.

Expanse 11. mm., .44 inches.

Hab.—Hazleton, Pa.

Not rare at electric light. Males predominate. I have but one female.

PIGRITIA Clem.

Labial palpi of male minute, almost rudimentary, the apex scarcely visible beyond the base of the tongue; first joint very stout, tufted beneath, second nearly as wide as long, third very minute, subacuminate, nearly concealed by scales; female always distinctly visible beyond the base of the tongue; basal joint cylindrical, second and third slightly compressed, the latter always distinct, pointed.

Fore wings with veins 4 and 5 stemmed, 9 free.

A genus of some extent. The species are closely allied and distinguished as follows:

Fore wings less elongate, costa more or less convex from the base; vein 7 of fore wing to costa before apex (Pl. VI, fig. 3a).

Labial palpi of female longer, very evident; second joint longer than the third (Pl. VI, fig. 4).

Basal space paler, fascia curved; stigmata distinct.... **confusella**.

Dark fuscous, overlaid with purple; basal space scarcely paler; fascia and stigmata obsolete..... **purpurella**.

Basal space paler and sending a projection into the disk; stigmata distinct (Pl. VI, fig. 6).... **basilorella**.

Labial palpi of female shorter, less distinct; second and third joints equal (Pl. VI, fig. 3d).

A pale, feebly curved fascia at one-third the wing length (Pl. VI, fig. 3).

laticapitella.

A dark band just before the middle (Pl. VI, fig. 5).... **mediofasciella**.

Fore wings more elongate; costa straight or slightly depressed from near the base, vein 7 of fore wing to apex (Pl. VI, fig. F).

Fore wings not tinged with yellow; pale fascia distinct.

Fascia without projection into the disk externally.

Labial palpi dark fuscous.

Fascia at one-third, straight, basal space with golden reflection.

ornatella.

Fascia at two-fifths, curved; with scarcely any metallic lustre.

angustipennella.

Labial palpi ochreous; a straight fascia at one-third; stigmata obsolete.

tristella.

Fascia with an angular projection into the disk externally... **spoliotella**.

Fore wings tinged with yellow; fascia present..... **arizonella**.

Fore wings fuscous; no fascia..... **obscura**.

P. confusella sp. n. (Pl. VI, fig. 4). Male.—Head and eye-caps light tawny, ochreous, with a strong brassy lustre; scales of front smooth, not separated by a fossa. Labial palpi extremely minute, basal joint compressed, dusted with fuscous, posteriorly from its base arises a pencil of dark bristle-like hairs, second joint about as wide as long, third minute, scarcely perceptible. Thorax silvery gray, fore wings less elongate, costa somewhat convex from the base;

ground color a sordid white, with an ochreous tinge, overlaid with fuscous scales, a strongly curved pale fascia at one-third, illdefined toward the base, convex externally, and equidistant from the base at both margins of the wing, extreme costa deep fuscous; basal space darker towards the base, especially adjacent to the margins; middle part of wing dark fuscous in the costal half of the wing, paler towards the inner margin. Opposite the beginning of the costal ciliæ is a triangular space, dusted over with white scales and limited towards the apex by a darker, zig-zag fuscous line, within this space are two dark spots at end of cell and a short line on the dorsal margin immediately beneath; apical part of wing and adjoining cilia sparsely dusted with fuscous scales. Hind wings and cilia of both wings greyish fuscous. Under side: thorax and femora silvery white; abdomen greyish fuscous, legs fuscous, with paler scales; tarsal joints tipped with paler; wings fuscous.

In the female the head and antennal eye-caps are darker, æneo-fuscous; labial palpi dark fuscous, apices of second and third joints a little paler, somewhat compressed, the latter distinctly shorter than the former.

Expanse 10.-12. mm., .42-.48 inch.

Hab.—Pa.; N. J.

Probably occurs over the whole Atlantic district; attracted by light, June, July. Varies in extent and intensity of the dark shadings of fore wings. Superficially, scarcely to be distinguished from *Ploiophora ampla*, the difference in the labial palpi will prevent confusion, third joint in the female of the latter species being longer and depressed. The fascia of fore wing is more strongly curved in *confusella*. From *laticapitella* the present species differs by the longer labial palpi of the female, second joint longer than the third, and the more strongly curved fascia.

P. purpurella sp. n.—Dark brownish fuscous; thorax, head and antennal eye-caps æneo-fuscous, with strong lustre; antennæ dark, blackish. Labial palpi (female) distinct, dark fuscous, a narrow ring at apex of second and extreme apex of third joint paler; latter much shorter than the former; fore wings: costa feebly convex from base to apex, slightly depressed along middle third; deep fuscous brown, overlaid with purple, basal space scarcely paler, limited externally by a regularly curved line, convexity toward the apex and equidistant from the base at both margins; stigmata illdefined; apical part and base of cilia thinly sprinkled with white scales; cilia with three or four indistinct paler lines; hind wings greyish fuscous, cilia paler towards the base. Under side: body and femora silvery grey, tinged with fuscous, last ventral segment with fulvous scales; legs fuscous, tarsal joints with a pale annulus at their apex; wings dark fuscous.

Expanse 11.5-13. mm., .46-.52 inch.

Hab.—Hazleton, Pa. Three ♀, taken in three different years and on the 14th and 15th of June.

P. basilarella sp. n. (Pl. VI, fig. 6). Male.—Thorax, head and antennal eye-caps brassy-golden, very shining, the lower part of face less so; front with-

out fossa. Antennæ rather stout, pale fuscous, indistinctly annulate. Labial palpi extremely short, pale ochreous. Fore wings with the costa convex from the base, slightly depressed along middle third; ground color silver grey, overlaid with pale fuscous; costal half of base overlaid with golden. The basal space extends to about one-third the wing length, paler than rest, very thinly dusted with fuscous, darker along the costa and close to the base, with an elongate fuscous dot in its centre and sending a prolongation into the disk of the wing in the middle; rest of wing darker immediately adjoining the basal space, thence paling toward the apex, a somewhat paler dorso-discal area opposite to beginning of costal cilia, containing two dark dots, the upper on the anterior angle of the cell, the other immediately below; costa and extreme apex more deeply fuscous, apical part and adjoining cilia thinly sprinkled with white scales; hind-wings and cilia of both greyish fuscous. Under side of thorax and femora silvery white, legs fuscous; tarsal joints annulate with pale at apex; the fuscous scales are tipped with pale. Abdomen wanting.

Female.—Thorax, head and eye-caps grayish to subæneous fuscous, metallic reflection much less pronounced, golden tint at base of fore wings absent. Labial palpi quite distinct, basal joint with stiff, bristle-like scales beneath, dusted with fuscous, joints 2-3 pale yellowish, terminal distinctly shorter than second joint. Abdomen pale fuscous above, silvery white, slightly dusted with fuscous beneath.

Expanse 12. mm., .48 inch.

Hab.—Hazleton, Pa.; Iowa and Lawrence, Kansas. One specimen from each locality in my collection. A very distinct species.

P. laticapitella Clem. (Pl. VI, fig. 3). Male.—Greyish fuscous; thorax, head and eye-caps tawny, with brassy lustre, antennæ fuscous. Labial palpi very short, stout, compressed, fuscous, first joint with blackish hairs beneath; third very short. Fore wings: costa convex from the base, ground color silver grey, nearly concealed by fuscous scales, with a purple reflection in certain lights; a whitish fascia at one-third the wing length, slightly curved and somewhat inflexed at the dorsal margin; costa more deeply fuscous, apical part of wing and adjoining cilia sprinkled with white and dark fuscous scales, the former aggregated into an indistinct subapical fascia; dorsal cilia like the hind wings and their cilia, greyish fuscous. Abdomen fuscous, first two dorsal segments tawny fuscous, with a cupreous lustre. Under side: thorax and femora silvery white, dusted with fuscous; abdomen fuscous; legs fuscous, sprinkled with pale scales, tarsal joints with a pale annulus at the apex.

Female.—Thorax, head and antennal eye-caps a little darker and of a more æneous lustre; labial palpi slender, dark fuscous, joints 2-3 equal in length, less prominent and distinct than in the preceding species of the genus. The purple reflection of the fore wings more distinct and becoming brassy towards the base.

Expanse 10.5-12. mm., .42-.48 inch.

Hab.—All the material before me was taken here (Hazleton, Pa.). Probably occurs over the entire middle Atlantic district.

The type of the genus and the *bête noir* of the species of this and the preceding genus. However, I entertain no doubt of this being the true *laticapitella* of Clemens, of which he says*: "Labial palpi

* Clemens, Micro. ed. Stainton, p. 136.

very short, smooth, and first and second joints rather thick ; terminal joint pointed, slender and as long as the second." He further states: "I have but one male, which is without labial palpi, etc." No doubt the minuteness of these organs in the male caused them to be overlooked. The palpi of the female of *Ploiophora* do not agree with the description, and those of *P. confusella* have the second joint distinctly longer than the terminal. There is no authentic specimen of *P. laticapitella* in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, which was the recipient of the Clemens collection, and which I have had the opportunity to examine on several occasion. The specimens bearing the specific name were determined by Lord Walsingham. Among a lot of material sent to his Lordship for determination, 5 specimens were returned as *laticapitella*, and which now I find occasion to distribute among two genera and four species.

P. mediofasciella sp. n. (Pl. VI, fig. 5). Female.—Greyish fuscous ; thorax, vertex and antennal eye-caps with a faint cupreous lustre, face tawny ; antennæ pale greyish fuscous. Labial palpi pale yellowish, distinct but short, joints 2-3 equal. Fore wings: costa convex from the base to apex ; extreme costa and a broad transverse fascia before the middle, dark fuscous, the latter is rectangular to the margins, faced on both sides by a paler shade ; apical part more densely dusted with dark fuscous scales, stigmata obsolete, cilia concolorous and with the apical part of the wing sparsely dusted with fine, white scales. Dorsal segments 1-2 of abdomen with cupreous lustre. Under side: thorax, femora and abdomen silvery, thorax sparsely, abdomen more densely dusted with fuscous ; legs pale fuscous, speckled with darker scales ; tarsal joint not tipped with pale at the apex.

Expanse 12. mm., .48 inch.

A single female specimen taken in July at electric light. Distinguished by the dark, transverse fascia of fore wing.

P. ornatella sp. n. (Pl. VI, fig. 7).—Thorax, patagia, head and antennal eye-caps strongly shining, æneo-fuscous, antennæ dark fuscous. Labial palpi distinct, pale fuscous, second joint above and third darker ; the former distinctly longer than the terminal. Fore wings more elongate, costa not convex from the base, depressed along the middle to beginning of cilia ; base golden brown, fading outwardly ; a curved white fascia at one-third the wing length, not including extreme costa, and equidistant from the base at both margins it fades gradually toward the base. Rest of wing deep purple-brown, a paler dorso-discal area opposite the beginning of the costal cilia, caused by sprinkling of white scales, this area contains two dark fuscous dots at end of cell, outer part of wing with æneous reflections towards base ; the margins of the apical part of the wing with the base of the adjoining cilia are sprinkled with white scales ; cilia dark grey. Hind wings grey, cilia concolorous, somewhat stramineous toward the apex.

Abdomen: above dark fuscous, segments 1-2 with brassy lustre. Under side: thorax and femora silvery, abdomen fuscous, last 3 segments clothed with fulvous scales; legs brownish fuscous, spotted with paler scales; tarsal joints with a pale annulus at the apex. Fore wings fuscous, with a rufo-æneous lustre in certain lights.

Expanse 11.-12. mm., .44-.48 inch.

Hab.—Hazleton, Pa.

Only females before me. A striking species, distinguished from the preceding species by its more elongate fore wings, with the costa almost retuse from the base, from the following by its pronounced coloration.

P. angustipennella sp. n. Male.—Greyish fuscous. Thorax æneo-fuscous, head and antennal eye-caps tawny, ochreous, shining; antennæ dark greyish fuscous. Labial palpi minute, pale yellow, a pencil of short, stiff, blackish bristles arises from the base of the first joint posteriorly. Fore wings elongate, costa depressed from the base; ground color silvery grey, overlaid with fuscous; basal space with a feeble brassy lustre, limited at two-fifths the wing length by a curved, pale fascia, shading off gradually towards the base into fuscous; the costal end of fascia nearer the base than the dorsal extremity: immediately beyond the fascia the wing is more deeply fuscous in illdefined patches, more marked on the dorsal margin, extreme costa and 2 dots at end of cell, dark fuscous. between the latter and both margins are several smaller illdefined spots, and forming thus an illdefined, transverse line or band, preceding this is a paler area; apical part of wing more deeply fuscous, and with the adjoining cilia sprinkled with white scales. Cilia dark grey. Hind wings greyish fuscous towards the apex, cilia concolorous. Abdomen fuscous above, segments 1-2 feebly æneous, shining. Under side: thorax, abdomen and femora silvery, abdomen dusted with fuscous; legs fuscous, middle and hind pair silvery grey within; apices of tarsal joints paler; wings fuscous, anterior with a feeble æneous lustre.

Female.—Head, thorax and eye-caps æneo-fuscous, shining. Labial palpi dark fuscous, second joint at extreme apex within, paler, distinctly longer than the terminal joint.

Expanse 11. mm., .44 inch.

Hab.—Hazleton, Pa.

Not rare at electric light, June, July. Resembles in form and habitus the preceding species, but is paler, metallic tints, less pronounced, transverse fascia of fore wings curved and a little further removed from the base. Altogether a more sombre and obscure looking insect.

P. tristella sp. n.—Pale brownish fuscous. Thorax, head and eye-caps tawny, æneous, feeble lustre. Labial palpi (♀) rather short, ochreous, somewhat dusky at the apex, third joint shorter than the second. Fore wings elongate, costa depressed from near the base; ground color a silvery grey, evenly overlaid with brownish, fuscous scales, these latter are paler at their bases, giving thus the surface a finely irrorated appearance; a pale, straight fascia at two-fifths the

wing length, not including the extreme costa and equidistant from the base at both ends. Stigmata obsolete; a few white scales scattered over the apical part of wing and the base of adjoining cilia, the latter grey. Hind wings greyish fuscous, cilia grey, paler towards their base. Abdomen brown above, segments 1-2 feebly æneous. Under side: thorax and femora silvery white, abdomen greyish fuscous, spotted with darker scales and clothed with ochreous scales towards the anal extremity. Legs brownish fuscous, middle and hind legs pale ochreous within; tarsal joints with a pale annulus at apex; wings fuscous.

Expanse 11.-11.5 mm., .44-.46 inch.

Hab. - Hazleton, Pa.

Two female specimens in my collection. In appearance closely resembling *Pseudopigritia equitella*.

Differs from *angustipennella* by the somewhat narrower fore wing, the straight fascia and absence of discal dots, from the following by the fascia of fore wing.

P. arizonella sp. n.—Thorax, head and eye-caps greyish fuscous, antennæ dark fuscous. Labial palpi—male—very short, dark fuscous, terminal joint minute; female, distinct, drooping, pale, third joint much shorter than second. Fore wings less strongly elongate, costal margin approximately straight; ground color greyish white, costa fuscous towards the base: strongly tinted with pale sulphur yellow in basal and middle part of wing; an illdefined pale fascia at fully two-fifths the wing length and projecting irregularly into the disk externally, within the fascia there is some dark dusting; base adjoining costa dark fuscous; immediately adjoining the fascia is a dark dorsal, and on opposite costal patch the latter elongate, triangular and more pronounced; apical part of wing more densely dusted with fuscous, condensed along costal margin and somewhat interrupted by paler lines: 2 dark fuscous dots at end of cell and a dorsal spot immediately below, the latter more elongate, apical part with a sprinkling of white scales, cilia cinerous, sprinkled with fuscous and some white scales, hind wings silver grey, cilia concolorous. Abdomen above ochreous, fuscous. Under side: thorax and femora silvery, abdomen pale ochreous, legs dark fuscous; tarsal joints distinctly pale annulate at the apex; fore wings dark fuscous, hind wings paler.

Expanse 10.-11. mm., .40-.44 inch.

Hab.—Huachuca and Nochales, Arizona.

Two specimens, male and female, in my collection. Quite distinct and unlike any other species of the group known to me. A somewhat aberrant form. The labial palpi of the female have the first two joints relatively stouter than in the other species of this genus, the terminal, minute, depressed somewhat similar to the labial palpi of the female in *Dryope*, to which at first I referred this species. However, vein 4 and 5 of fore wings are distinctly stalked. The palpi in the ♂ are drooping, while porrect or subascending in the other species of the genus.

P. spoliatella sp. n.—Ashen grey. Thorax, head and eye-caps tinged with ochreous fuscous; antennæ brownish, with indistinct pale annulations. Labial palpi (♂) rather distinct, third joint small, fuscous. Fore wings moderately elongate, costa very slightly retuse; ground color a sordid white, overlaid with brown scales, extreme costa—from the base—dark fuscous; basal space paler, a pale, illdefined fascia at two-fifths of wing length, which sends a tooth-like prolongation into the middle of the disk externally; adjoining the fascia is a subquadrate, dark fuscous patch resting on the dorsal margin, another opposite, less pronounced on the costa, and extending more or less toward the apex. Two dark dots at end of cell, and a third dash-like spot immediately below and on the dorsal margin; apical half of wing more densely dusted with fuscous, with a sparse sprinkling of white scales extending also upon the cilia. Hind wings greyish fuscous, cilia concolorous. Abdomen above tawny, with some metallic lustre. Under side: body and legs silvery, tinged with ochreous; fore legs and outside of middle and hind pair fuscous brown; tarsal joints pale at the apex; fore and hind wings fuscous.

Expanse 11. mm., .44 inch.

Hab.—Hazleton, Pa.

Two males. Not distinguishable from *Dryope grisella*, but for veins 4 and 5 of fore wings being stemmed.

P. obscurella sp. n. Male.—Greyish fuscous. Thorax æneo-fuscous, antennal eye-caps and head bright tawny ochreous, with brassy lustre. Labial palpi pale yellowish, terminal joint extremely small. Fore wings entirely greyish fuscous, without fascia; costa depressed from near the base; apical part of wing dark fuscous; stigmata obsolete, sparsely dusted with pale scales at the apex and adjacent cilia, latter dark gray. Hind wings greyish-fuscous, darker towards the apex, cilia concolorous paler at their base. Abdomen above dark fuscous, segments 1-2 feebly æneous. Under side of thorax silvery grey, dusted with fuscous; abdomen beneath and legs fuscous, tarsal joints pale at the apex; under side of wings fuscous.

Female.—Thorax, head and eye-caps æneo-fuscous. Labial palpi distinct, ochreous, dusted with fuscous, the second joint scarcely longer than the terminal; legs a little paler.

Expanse 11.-11.5 mm., .44-.46 inch.

Hab.—Hazleton, Pa.

A male and female specimen in my collection. The absence of all wing markings permits its easy recognition.

EPIGRITIA gen. n.

Differs from *Pigritia* by the rudimentary labial palpi in both sexes; their base surrounded by bristly hairs. Male.—Joints distinct, subequal, terminal very slender. Female.—Joints less definable, concealed by bristly hair. Face strongly retracted. In the male the alternate antennal joints project beneath at the distal end,

giving a subserrulate appearance * Veins 4 and 5 of fore wing are short stemmed in *pallidotinctella*, longer stemmed in *Heidemannella*.

The two species are thus distinguished.

Basal space limited externally by a straight oblique line (Pl. VII, fig. 8).

***pallidotinctella*.**

Basal space angulate externally (Pl. VII, fig. 9) ***Heidemannella*.**

E. *pallidotinctella* sp. n. (Pl. VII, fig. 8).—Thorax, head and eye-caps tawny, tinged with pale fuscous, eye-caps, with darker fuscous scales; antennæ pale fuscous, with indistinct paler annulations. Labial palpi fuscous, terminal joint blackish, second and terminal joints more or less concealed by long, dark, ochreous, bristly hairs of the first joint; joints less distinct in the female. Fore wings moderately elongate; costa feebly convex; ground color pale yellowish; costa dark brown, more marked toward the base, basal space paler than rest of surface, very thinly dusted with pale brownish scales, an oblique dark brown fascia from one-third of dorsal margin to two-fifth of costa, sharply defined and straight towards the base, illdefined outwardly, beyond the fascia is a subtriangular area, thinly dusted with brown, containing two well defined dots at end of cell and an elongate spot on the fold immediately below; towards the apex, this space is limited by an irregular, dark fuscous line; apical part more densely dusted with dark fuscous scales, an aggregation of paler scales at extreme apex. Cilia pale greyish-stramineous, with 4 or 5 irregular and indistinct, paler lines. Hind wings greyish fuscous, cilia concolorous. Dorsal segments 1-2 of abdomen æneo-fuscous, remaining part dark fuscous. Under side of body and legs silvery grey, tinged with luteous; anterior legs and out side of middle and hind legs more or less fuscous, tarsal joints tipped with pale at the apex; under side of wings fuscous.

Expanse 10. mm., .40 inch.

Hab.—Hazleton, Pa.

Three specimens taken the latter part of July, each in a different year.

E. *Heidemannella* sp. n. (Pl. VII, fig. 9).—Head and eye-caps dark ochreous fuscous, with purple reflections; anterior part of thorax dark purplish fuscous, posterior part and abdomen above tawny fuscous. Antennæ pale fuscous, with indistinct darker annulations above. Labial palpi extremely small, fuscous, terminal joint darker. Fore wings elongate, ochreous, with dark brown dusting; costa dark fuscous, purplish towards the base; basal square limited externally by an angulated line at one-third the wing length, the dorsal extremity of which is a little nearer the base than the costal end, very thinly dusted with brown scales, rest of wing thickly dusted with dark brown scales; two dots at end of cell and a short dash immediately below on the fold. Cilia grey, costal and apical cilia dusted with dark brown and pale scales. Hind wings silver grey, cilia concolorous. Under side of body and legs ochreous, abdomen, fore legs, out side of middle and hind legs brownish fuscous; tarsal joints tipped with pale at

* Not much importance can be ascribed to this character, as it occurs in some other species, and at times semi-laterally.

apex. Last two ventral segments of abdomen clothed with bright fulvous scales in the female.

Expanse 9.-10. mm., .36-.40 inch.

Hab.—Sulphur Springs, Bedford Co., Pa.

Seven specimens in poor condition received from Mr. A. Busck, Washington, D. C., who informs us that the specimens were taken on Norway Fir (*Abies excelsa*) by Mr. Otto Heidemann, the well known Hemipterist, to whom it gives me pleasure to dedicate this species.

PSEUDOPIGRITIA gen. n.

Characters of *Pigritia* with vein 9 of fore wing out of 7. Labial palpi of ♂ very minute, indistinct; porrect and distinct in the female. Obscure looking forms. The four species recognized are distinguished as follows:

Fuscous; fore wings with distinct transverse fascia.

With three dark dorsal spots beyond the fascia (Pl. VII, fig. 10).

dorsomaculella.

Without such spots.

Fascia at one-third the wing length **equitella.**

Fascia at fully two-fifths (Pl. VII, fig. 11) **fraternella.**

Silver grey; fascia indistinct **argyreella.**

P. dorsomaculella sp. n. (Pl. VII, fig. 10).—Thorax ashen grey, with brassy lustre, head and antennal eye-caps tawny ochreous, brassy, antennæ fuscous brown, indistinctly annulate with pale. Male.—Labial palpi very short, stout, greyish ochreous, second joint dusted with fuscous beneath, terminal very short. Female.—Distinct, darker, fuscous, joints 2-3 equal, terminal pointed. Ground color of fore wings ashen grey, overlaid with fuscous scales, costa not markedly darker; a pale, curved band at two-fifths the wing-length, ill-defined and passing into the ground color within, externally margined by a distinct, dark brown line; immediately beyond this fascia is a dark fuscous, dorsal spot, another midway between the fascia and apex, and a third spot midway between the second spot and the apex of the wing, these three spots are equidistant from each other; an illdefined costal patch beyond beginning of costal cilia, and some darker dusting along the costa preceding it; cilia greyish fuscous. Hind wings greyish, dusted with fuscous; cilia concolorous. Under side: thorax and femora silvery; abdomen fuscous, legs fuscous brown, middle and hind legs pale ochreous within; both wings brownish fuscous, shining.

Expanse 10.5-11. mm., .42-.44 inch.

Hab.—Hazleton, Pa.

A male and female specimen in my collection. Readily distinguished by the curved fascia and three dorsal spots of fore wing.

P. equitella sp. n.—Thorax, head and eye-caps tawny, with a feeble æneous lustre. Male.—Labial palpi very short, tawny ochreous. Female.—Distinct, dusted with fuscous, joints 2-3 equal, third joint acuminate. Antennæ

brownish fuscous. Fore wings elongate, fuscous brown, with a feeble purple lustre in some light, inclining to brassy towards the base; extreme costa dark fuscous; a pale fascia at two-fifths the wing length, becoming diffused towards the base, externally shaded by an illdefined, darker band; two dark spots at end of cell; external half of wing sprinkled with white scales. Cilia greyish fuscous, sprinkled at their base with white and fuscous scales. Hind wings grey, fuscous towards the apex; cilia concolorous, stramineous at their base near the apex. Dorsal segments 1-2 of abdomen tawny, with brassy lustre, rest fuscous. Under side of body silvery, tinged with pale ochreous, anterior legs and out side of middle and hind legs fuscous, latter silvery within; tarsal joints tipped with pale at the apex; fore wings fuscous brown, hind wings silver grey.

Expanse 10.-12. mm., .40-.48 inch.

Hab.—Hazleton, Pa.

P. fraternella sp. n. (Pl. VII, fig. 11).—Thorax silver grey, with feeble ochreous tinge; head and antennal eye-caps ochreous tawny, shining; antennæ dark fuscous, with very indistinct annulations. Male.—Labial palpi very short, fuscous, terminal joint very minute. Ground color of fore wings greyish, overlaid with fuscous scales; basal space a little paler than the rest of the wing; basal half of costa dark fuscous. A pale, transverse fascia just before the middle, gradually passing into the ground color within, externally to and adjoining it a distinct, dark fuscous band, the latter occupies almost the middle of the wing length; outer half of wing rather densely dusted with fuscous; two dots at end of cell; cilia grey. Hind wings and cilia greyish fuscous. Abdomen above greyish fuscous, segments 1-2 brassy tawny. Under side: thorax, femora, middle and hind legs within silvery, tinged with ochreous fuscous; out side of legs brownish fuscous; tarsal joints pale at their apex; fore wings fuscous, hind wings a little paler.

Expanse 9.5 mm., .38 inch.

Hab.—Hazleton, Pa.

A single male specimen; the transverse fascia is farther removed from the base than in the two preceding species.

P. argyreella sp. n.—Silvery white, tipped with ochreous; antennal eye-caps tawny ochreous, rest of antennæ brownish. Male.—Labial palpi very short, ochreous, tinged with fuscous. Fore wing elongate, tinged with ochreous, especially along the costa and apical part of wing. At two-fifths the wing length is an illdefined transverse paler fascia. Two not very distinct pale fuscous dots at end of cell; immediately beyond the pale fascia, more aggregated darker scales, especially marked at the dorsal margin; cilia greyish. Hind wings and cilia tinged with pale fuscous. Abdomen above tinged with fuscous. Under side of body and legs tinged with pale ochreous fuscous; wings pale fuscous.

Expanse 11. mm., .44 inch.

Hab.—Hazleton, Pa.

A male specimen in my collection. Distinguished from the preceding species by its much paler coloration and more elongate fore wings.

DRYOPE Cham.

Mr. Chambers (Can. Ent., Vol. VI, p. 50) characterizes this genus as follows: "Primaries lanceolate, the costa enters the margin about the middle, discal cell narrow and closed by a nearly straight discal nervure. The subcostal sends off a long curved branch from about its middle, and which attains the margin behind the end of the cell. From the end of the cell the subcostal bends somewhat obliquely upwards to the costal margin. The median is furcate from the end of the cell, both branches being short and bending somewhat suddenly downwards to the dorsal margin, the inner branch being straight and continuous with the discal vein. The discal vein emits five branches, the superior going to the costal margin, the next furcate before the tip, with one of the branches to each margin; the three others go to the dorsal margin. Secondaries narrowly lanceolate, costal vein short, subcostal very long, simple, attaining the costal margin near the tip; cell unclosed; median vein with three nearly equidistant branches. No discal vein, but an independent branch which arises near the median and attains the dorsal margin before the apex."

The other characters given are those of the group, except the labial palpi, which he correctly describes as "short, porrected, densely scaled, almost tufted beneath," and to which I have only to add that these organs are about equally developed in both sexes. Mr. Chamber's statement "the discal vein (fore wing) emits five branches, the superior going to the costal margin, the next furcate before the tip, with one of the branches to *each margin*, etc., is not correct, the lower branch (vein 7) goes to the tip. Cell of hind wing closed between veins 6 and 7.

In some males the tufting of the second palpal joints projects beyond its apex beneath and in conjunction with the shorter, slender, terminal one, gives the palpi a somewhat bifid appearance. In the female the terminal joint is shorter, cone shaped and slightly depressed or drooping. The face is rather strongly retracted, smooth scaled, the scales never spreading but rather concurrent to a point above the base of the tongue. Head closely appressed to the thorax.

The species resemble each other closely with few exceptions. The basal space, well defined, extends to one-third or two-fifths the wing length, and generally limited by a fascia, which may be entire or merely indicated by a costal or dorsal patch, more rarely entirely obsolete.

The species may be separated as follows :

- Fore wings with straight, transverse fascia at two-fifth ; scales black and white
(Pl. VII, fig. 14) **occidentella.**
- Fascia, when present, angulate or interrupted.
A dash on the fold and stigmata distinct.
Ground color of fore wings pale, grayish white to grayish fuscous.
Fascia angulate, entire..... **tenebrella.**
Fascia interrupted or obsolete.
Fascia oblique, irregular (Pl. VII, fig. 15) **minnicella.**
Fascia transverse, interrupted (Pl. VII, fig. 12) **grisella.**
Ground color of fore wings yellow or ochreous.
Markings distinct.
Without distinct spot in middle of fore wing.
Pale grayish yellow, markings very pronounced, dark brownish fuscous (Pl. VII, fig. 13) **fuscossuffusella.**
Markings less distinct, reddish fuscous.
Ochreous, larger, a dorsal patch at two-fifth.... **ochrocomella.**
Pale canary-yellow ; a dash in middle of fold (Pl. VII, fig. 17).
canariella.
A spot in middle of fore wing (Pl. VII, fig. 16).... **discopunctella.**
Fore wings without markings, stigmata obsolete.
Fore wings ochreous, hind wings pale, greyish ochreous ; larger.
ochreella.
Both wings pale canary-yellow ; size small **Fényesella.**

D. occidentella sp. n. (Pl. VII, fig. 14). Female.—Thorax, abdomen, head and antennal eye-caps dull greyish fuscous. Labial palpi blackish fuscous and very short, terminal joint minute ; fore wings narrowed towards the apex equally from both margins ; general color steel grey, the scales being black and white in approximately equal proportion ; costal half of base tinged with yellowish fuscous ; basal two-fifths of wing a little paler than the rest and limited by a narrow, whitish band, straight and at a right angle to the margins, externally this white band is edged by a line of raised, blackish scales ; costa from fascia to apex, dark fuscous or blackish ; two blackish dots at end of cell ; cilia greyish fuscous. Hind wings greyish fuscous, sprinkled with pale scales towards the apex, cilia greyish stramineous. Under side of body creamy white, speckled with pale fuscous. Legs fuscous, middle and hind pair creamy white within. Under side of fore wings dark fuscous, indistinctly sprinkled with paler scales, hind wings a shade paler.

Expanse 10. mm., .40 inch.

Hab.—Kaweah, Cal.

A single female specimen ; a distinct species. The raised scales on the fore wings of this species I have not observed in any other of the group. This character, together with the unusually short palpi and the entire fascia of fore wing, make this an aberrant species of the genus.

D. tenebrella sp. n.—General aspect a greyish fuscous, with very little lustre. Head and antennal eye-caps a trifle paler, tinged with ochreous and speckled with pale scales. Labial palpi fuscous, darker and very short in the male, a trifle longer in the female, terminal joint slightly depressed in both sexes. Fore wings brownish fuscous, costa somewhat convex, dark fuscous towards the base; basal space a little paler than rest of wing, limited externally by a darker angulated fascia, the ends of which are at one-third from the base, a clouded space in the fold and anal angle darker; externally, the fascia fades irregularly into the general color of the wing; two somewhat elongate dots at end of cell and a third one below these near end of fold and less distinct; apical part of wing and adjoining cilia thinly sprinkled with white scales; cilia greyish fuscous, hind wings greyish fuscous, cilia greyish stramineous. Under side: body and legs silvery grey, tinged with ochreous, out side of legs fuscous, ends of tarsal joints paler; fore wings brownish fuscous, hind wings silvery gray.

Expanse 12.-13. mm., .48-.52 inch.

Hab.—Hazleton, Pa.

A dull and obscure looking species. Two males and one female in my collection.

D. minnicella sp. n. (Pl. VII, fig. 15).—Thorax silvery grey, with slight ochreous tinge, head and eye-caps greyish fuscous, tinged with ochreous. Male.—Labial palpi ochreous fuscous, terminal joint acuminate. Ground color of fore wings silvery grey, tinged with ochreous towards the base and dusted with brownish fuscous scales; extreme costa dark fuscous, more pronounced towards the base; an irregular, broken, oblique line or fascia extending from one-third of dorsal margin to the middle of the costa, an illdefined costal patch before the fascia, basal space sprinkled with brownish fuscous scales and aggregated into a dash on the fold; apical part more densely overlaid with fuscous and with the adjoining cilia sprinkled with white scales; two short dashes at end of cell, above these an irregular costal dot; apical third of dorsal margin with three equidistant, dark fuscous dots; cilia mouse-grey, hind wings pale greyish fuscous, cilia concolorous, with stramineous tinge. Abdomen above and beneath silvery grey. Under side of thorax and inside of middle and hind legs silvery, with ochreous tinge, rest of legs fuscous brown, mottled with paler; end of tarsal joints indistinctly paler.

Expanse 10. mm., .40 inch.

Hab.—Forsyth, Georgia.

Five males, all with exception of one in poor condition. A distinct species, not closely related to any other. Named in honor of Miss Minnie Jack, who collected the specimen for me.

D. grisella sp. n. (Pl. VII, fig. 12).—Thorax, head and eye-caps greyish fuscous, with ochreous tinge and feeble lustre. Labial palpi (♂ and ♀) ashy grey, terminal joint acuminate, minute, more distinct in the female; antennæ fuscous, with indistinct pale annulations. Ground color of fore wings ashen grey, with brownish markings; extreme costa dark fuscous, more so towards the base; a triangular costal, and on opposite subquadrate dorsal patch at one-third from the base and indistinctly coalescing externally; base more densely dusted, a cloudy patch on the fold within the basal space, the latter extends as a small

triangle between the above mentioned costal and dorsal patches; outer half of wing more densely dusted with brownish fuscous. Stigmata at end of cell very distinct, a short dash immediately below on the fold; a line, not sharply defined, extends obliquely from beginning of costal cilia towards middle of wing before the apex, reflected thence to the dorsal margin; apical part of wing and adjacent cilia sprinkled with white scales. Hind wings and cilia grey. Abdomen above mouse-grey. Under side of body silvery; legs more or less fuscous externally. Fore wings fuscous, hind wings much paler.

Expanse 12.-13. mm., 48.-52. inch.

Hab.—Pa.; Mo.; S. Dak.

Markings of fore wings almost identical with *ochrocomella* and *fuscousuffusella*, from both of which it differs by the different ground color of fore wings. A well-marked specimen in the National Museum collection, No. 743, is without locality label.

D. fuscousuffusella sp. n. (Pl. VII, fig. 13).—Thorax, abdomen above, head and antennal eye-caps pale greyish ochreous, with feeble lustre. Labial palpi ochreous, dusted with fuscous, terminal joint minute, dark fuscous in the male, more distinct and not darker in the female; antennæ fuscous. Fore wings ochreous, with dark fuscous dusting and shadings; costa dark fuscous from the base, an elongate triangular costal patch at one-third; dorso-basal space and a quadrate dorsal patch dark fuscous, the latter a trifle nearer the base than the opposite costal one, both these patches shade off gradually externally; basal space limited externally by a straight line, broken and interrupted in the middle, conspicuously dusted with white scales outwardly, especially before the quadrate basal patch; outer part of wing mottled with paler and while scales, especially in dorsal half of wing; stigmata illdefined; cilia greyish. Hind wings pale greyish, tinged with fuscous, cilia greyish stramineous. Under side: body and middle and hind legs within silvery, tinged with ochreous, rest more or less fuscous; fore wings pale fuscous, hind wings silvery white.

Expanse 10.-11.5 mm., .40-.46 inch.

Hab.—Missouri (St. Louis).

A male and female specimen in my collection.

The white dusting of fore wings less pronounced in the female. Two other specimens in my collection have the outer two-thirds of fore wings densely dusted with dark fuscous; costo-dorsal patches not defined, white scale dusting absent. However, do not feel warranted to consider them specifically distinct.

D. ochrocomella Clem.—Ochreous; head, eye-caps, thorax and abdomen above paler. Labial palpi pale ochreous, terminal joint dusted with fuscous, not depressed. Fore wings ochreous, costa and adjoining space brownish fuscous, a small, semi-oval costal spot at two-fifths, and on opposite larger dorsal patch of the same color; apical part of wing and adjacent cilia dusted with brownish and a sprinkling of very small whitish scales; two fuscous dots at end of cell and a short dash immediately below on the fold; cilia pale greyish ochreous. Hind wings pale grey, washed with pale fuscous, cilia greyish stramineous. Under

side: thorax and femora silvery white; abdomen and legs greyish ochreous, spotted with fuscous externally; fore wings fuscous, hind wings greyish fuscous.

Expanse 11-12. mm., .44-.48 inch.

Hab.—Pa.; Nev.; Tex.; Kan.; N. J.

Closely allied to the preceding species; from *fuscousuffusella* it differs by the costo-dorsal patches being equidistant from the base; from *grisella* in difference of coloration. *Dryope murtfeldtella* Clem., the type of the genus, is a synonym.

D. canariella sp. n. (Pl. VII, fig. 17).—Thorax, head and eye-caps ochreous, slightly dusted with pale fuscous. Labial palpi ochreous, terminal joint dark fuscous. Fore wings a pale, sordid yellow, dusted with reddish brown scales; costa towards the base dark fuscous; a dark patch on the fold at two-fifths the wing length, not attaining the dorsal margin, an indistinct whitish band at one-third and angulated externally. Hind wings silver gray; cilia of both wings stramineous. Under side of body and legs cream yellow; abdomen, fore legs, out side of middle and hind legs more or less fuscous; fore wings fuscous, hind wings paler.

Expanse 10. mm., .42 inch.

Hab.—Sonoma Co., Cal.

A male specimen in my collection. Quite distinct. Identified by Lord Walsingham as *P. ochreella* Clem., but the author of this species describes it "fore wings immaculate."

D. discopunctella sp. n. (Pl. VII, fig. 16).—Greyish ochreous; thorax, patagia, occiput and middle of face, fuscous. Labial palpi transversely striolate with fuscous. Fore wings dusted with fuscous scales more densely along the costa and apical portion, former more so towards the base. At two-fifths of the wing length is an illdefined slightly curved fascia of aggregated darker scales; basal space a trifle paler, with a cloudy patch on the fold; about the middle of the wing is a fuscous dot a little nearer the costa than the dorsal margin; two dots at end of cell; cilia pale grey, dusted at their base with fuscous scales. Hind wings grey, with fuscous dusting, cilia pale grey. Under side: body pale greyish ochreous; fore legs and outer side of middle and hind legs, dusted with fuscous; tarsal joints faintly annulate with pale at their apex; fore wings fuscous, hind wings paler.

Expanse 12. mm., .48 inch.

Hab.—Hazleton, Pa.

A single female specimen. Distinguished from the other species of the group by the fuscous spot of middle of fore wing.

D. ochreella Clem.—Ochreous; antennæ reddish brown, labial palpi ochreous, dusted with brownish scales; terminal joint pointed, nearly as long as the second in the female. Fore wings dusted with reddish scales, more densely in apical portion; costa reddish fuscous; no other markings. Hind wings and cilia of both wings with ochreous tinge. Under side of body and legs ochreous, the latter and abdomen dusted with reddish fuscous.

Expanse 10.-11. mm., .40-.44 inch.

Hab.—Pa. (Hazleton); Tex.; Alabama; S. Dak.

Distinguished from the preceding species by the absence of wing markings and from the following by its larger size, more ochreous color and darker antennæ.

D. Fényesella sp. n.—Pale sulphur yellow, head a little more ochreous. Antennæ faintly annulate with ochreous. Labial palpi compressed, terminal joint slender, dusted with fuscous. Fore wings bright sulphur yellow, especially in costal half of wing; costa orange red, interrupted at two-fifths, immediately beyond this interruption is a small costal patch; a pale, indistinct, transverse fascia at two-fifths, more distinct in costal half; along the base of the costal cilia the wing is more deeply orange; cilia yellow, thinly sprinkled with orange colored scales. Hind wings and cilia sulphur yellow. Abdomen slightly tinged with reddish. Under side of body and wings ochreous; legs dusted with brownish scales on the out side.

Expanse 7.5 mm., .30 inch.

Hab.—Pomona, Cal.

A male specimen in my collection. Our smallest species. It gives me pleasure to name this species in honor of my friend, Dr. A. Fényes, of Pomona, Cal., who, with many other Microlepidoptera, collected the type of this species for me.

Unrecognized species.

Blastobasis ? anflugella Zell. (Beitrage Zweite Abtheilung, p. 300).

The type is said to be in the collection of the Peabody Acad. Sci., Salem, Mass. Lord Walsingham (Notes on Tineidæ of North America, 1882, p. 190) refers this species to *Pigritia laticapitella*. As I have not seen any form which agreed with the description, as given by Prof. Zeller, and have not as yet had the opportunity to see the type, I shall at this time merely transcribe the original description and trust to the future for an opportunity to see and examine the type.

"Minuta, antennis crassiusculis, supra articulum basalem squamis ampliatis nou excisis; alis ant. cinereis, fascia obscura post strigam albidam leviter fractam, puncto nigro grasso in fascia punctisquo duobus geminatis venæ transversæ nigris; post. lineari-lanceolatis. ♂."

LIST OF SPECIES.

PLOIOPHORA gen. n.

1. *P. ampla* sp. n.
2. *P. fidella* sp. n.

PIGRITIA Clem.

1. *P. confusella* sp. n.

2. *P. purpurella* sp. n.
3. *P. basillorella* sp. n.
4. *P. laticapitella* Clem. (ed. Staint., p. 136).
5. *P. mediofasciella* sp. n.
6. *P. ornatella* sp. n.

7. *P. angustipennella* sp. n.
8. *P. tristella* sp. n.
9. *P. spoliatella* sp. n.
10. *P. arizonella* sp. n.
11. *obscura* sp. n.

EPIGRITIA gen. n.

1. *E. pallidotinctella* sp. n.
2. *E. Heidemannella* sp. n.

PSEUDOPIGRITIA gen. n.

1. *P. dorsomaculella* sp. n.
2. *P. equitella* sp. n.
3. *P. fraternella* sp. n.
4. *P. argyreella* sp. n.

DRYOPE Cham.

1. *D. occidentalis* sp. n.

2. *D. tenebrella* sp. n.
3. *D. minnieella* sp. n.
4. *D. grisella* sp. n.
5. *D. fuscousuffusella* sp. n.
6. *D. ochrocomella* Clem. (ed. Stain., p. 332).
- D. murtfeldtella* Cham. (Can. Ent., Vol. VI, p. 50).
7. *D. canariella* sp. n.
8. *D. discopunctella* sp. n.
9. *D. ochreella* Clem. (ed. Stain. p. 333)
10. *D. Fényesella* sp. n.

Unrecognized species.

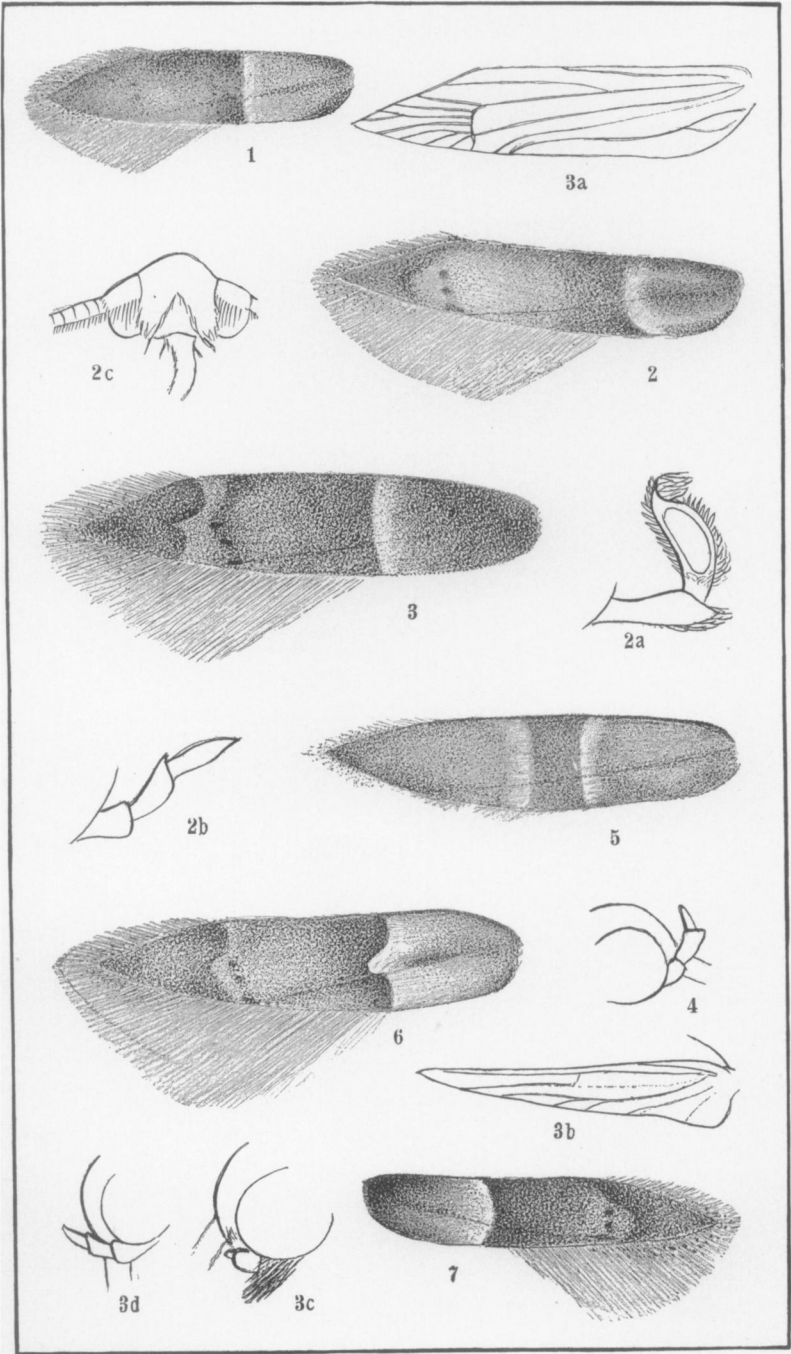
Blastobasis ? *aufugella* Zell. (Beiträge. Abth., ii, 1873, p. 309).

EXPLANATION OF PLATE VI.

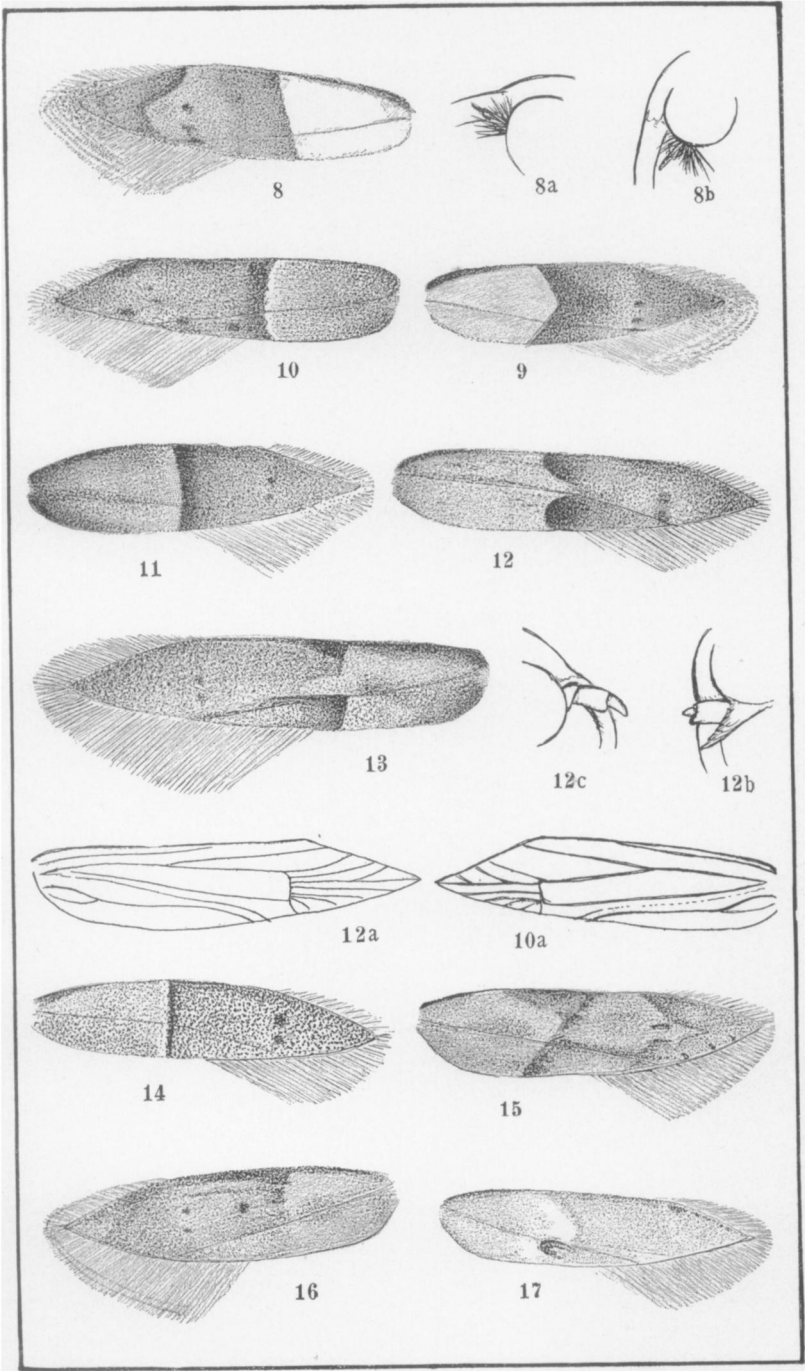
1. Fore wing of *Ploiophora ampla*.
2. " " " *fidella*; 2a, labial palpi of ♂; 2b, labial palpi of ♀; 2c, head of ♂, seen from before, showing frontal fossa.
3. Fore wing of *Pigritia laticapitella*; 3a, venation of same; 3b, venation of hind wing; 3c, labial palpus of ♂; labial palpus of ♀.
4. Labial palpus of *Pigritia confusella*.
5. Fore wing of *Pigritia mediofasciella*.
6. " " " *basilorella*.
7. " " " *ornatella*.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE VII.

8. Fore wing of *Epigritia pallidotinctella*, 8a, labial palpus ♂; 8b, labial palpus ♀.
9. " " " *Heidemannella*.
10. " " " *Pseudopigritia dorsomaculella*; 10a, venation of same.
11. " " " *fraternella*.
12. " " *Dryope grisella*; 12a, venation; 12b, labial palpus of ♂; 12c, labial palpus of ♀.
13. Fore wing of *Dryope fuscousuffusella*.
14. " " " *occidentella*.
15. " " " *minnieella*.
16. " " " *discopunctella*.
17. " " " *canariella*.



PIGRITIA (DIETZ).



PIGRITIA (DIETZ).